year. Government of Bihar has spent 61.70% of available funds as on 31.12.2006. However, the expenditure is only 33.23% with respect to the total Annual Work Plan and Budget approved for Bihar for 2006-07.

(b) and (c) Several States have reached higher levels of expenditure than Bihar by end of December 2006. However, the Bihar SSA programme has shown improvement in fund utilization compared to the same period in the pervious year.

Drop-out in rural areas

2149. SHRI B. J. PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the school drop-out rate in the rural areas especially with reference to SCs/STs and other backward classes in the country;

(b) how far it has been controlled after the launch of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(c) the drop-out rate position in Orissa; and

(d) the action plan of the Centre to help this backward region both financially and physically to control this rate in the rural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) All India and Orissa State drop-out rates of Total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Classes I-V, I-VIII and I-X for the year 2004-05 are given as under:

(In percentage)

Categories	Classes I-V		Classes I-VIII		Classes I-X	
	All India	Orissa	All India	Orissa	All India	Orissa
Total	29.00	39.34	50.84	61.95	61.92	64.42
Scheduled Castes	34.21	44.58	57.26	66.00	71.25	71.20
Scheduled Tribes	42.32	58.62	65.87	80.06	78.97	83.24

Annual class-wise enrolment figures are not collected for rural areas and OBC students separately, and therefore, drop-out rates for these

categories cannot be calculated separately. Drop-out rates have been declining since the launch of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The primary stage drop-out rates declined from 39.0% in 2001-02 to 29.0% in 2004-05.

(d) A multi-pronged approach has been adopted under SSA for reducing drop-out rates. One set of interventions relates to strengthening of schools and improving the quality of education through improvement in school infrastructure, recruitment of additional teachers, annual school grants, regular training of teachers, regular academic support to teachers etc. In addition, several interventions under SSA also aim at community support, flexible schooling for children who are drop-outs, older children or children in difficult circumstances, and special provisions to promote education of girls, children from disadvantaged sections of society or children with special needs.

Final report of Moily Panel

2150. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Moily Panel and submitted its final report by 15th September, 2006 suggesting roadmap for reservation of OBCs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what will be the likely number of eligible candidates for academic session 2007-08 in general, SC, ST and OBC categories and the number of seats available to them for admission in IIMS, IITs and Medical Colleges and percentage of seats in relation to eligible candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Oversight Committee has submitted its final report on the 30th September, 2006. A Budgetary provision of Rs. 2698.00 crores has been for the financial year 2007-08 to meet the first year requirement of funds for expanding capacity of Central Educational Institutions coming under purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) While no estimate can be made of the likely number of candidates enrolling in the different categories in the year 2007-08, according to the provisions of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission)